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WASHINGTON, D. C.

CONGRESSIONAL PROCEEDINGS.

THIRTY-SECOND CONGRESS-FIRST SESSION.

TUESDAY, MARCH 16.

The Chair laid before the Senate the report of the Patent Office upon arts and manufactures.
Mr. Hale presented petitions against the ex-

tension of Woodworth's patent, and against the employment of Government agents on the Sab-Mr. Pratt submitted a resolution, calling upon the Secretary of War to lay before the Senate a report of the estimates for the con-

struction of a basin at the terminus of the Chesapeake and Ohio canal, at Rock Creek, near Georgetown. Adopted. The joint resolution providing for the extension of the Capitol was referred to the Com-

mittee on Public Buildings, with instructions to have the foundation examined by the engi-The Iowa Railroad bill being taken up, after

Numerous amendments and propositions were offered and rejected, after debate. Mr. Brodhead submitted, as a substitute for

the bill, an amendment providing for a graduation of the price of the public lands; and, afdebate, the amendment was withter a long drawn. Adjourned.

WEDNESDAY, MARCH 17. Mr. Gwin presented the credentials of the Hon. John B. Weller, Senator elect from Cal fornia, for six years from and after the 4th of March, 1852.

Mr. McRea presented the credentials of the Hon. Stephen Adams, Senator elect from Mississippi, to fill the unexpired term of Hon. Jefferson Davis, resigned. In taking leave of the Senate, Mr. McRea returned his warmest thanks for the kindness and courtesy he had received from Senators during his service in that body

Mr. Shields, from the joint committee on conference upon the disagreeing votes upon the Bounty Land act, made a report. The report having to be acted upon by the House first,

The Iowa Railroad bill was then taken up, and passed by the following vote:
YEAS-Messrs. Adams, Atchison, Bell. Bor-

land. Brook, Cass, Clemens, Dodge of Wisconsin, Dodge of Iowa, Douglas, Downs, Felch, Fish, Foote, Geyer, Gwin, James, Jones of Iowa, Jones of Tennessee, King. Mangum, Morton Rusk, Seward, Shields, Smith, Soulé, Under wood, Walker, Weller-30. NAYS—Messrs. Badger, Bayard, Bradbury. Brodhead, Chase, Hamlin, Mason, Norris, Pratt

Wade-10. that the French Spoliation bill would be taken

up next week. On motion of Mr. Atchison, all the special orders were postponed, and the bill granting land to Missouri, to aid in the construction of two railroads-one 200 and the other 220 mile long-in that State; which motion was re-

adopted—yeas 23, nays 15.

The bill was then amended so as to conform to the Iowa bill passed this morning, and was then ordered to be engrossed.

ceived with laughter, but upon a division was

A bill granting land to Arkansas for two railroads, and a bill granting land to Alabama for a railroad, were then severally taken up, and ordered to be engrossed.

and ordered to be engrossed.

A bill appropriating \$30,000 for the establishment of a Marine Hospital at Portland,
Maine, and a bill authorizing Wisconsin to select cartain lands haratefore market for the lect certain lands heretofore granted for the improvement of the Fox and Wisconsin rivers and a joint resolution providing for straighten-ing the eastern boundary line of the Navy Hos-pital grounds at New York, were all ordered to be engrossed—and then the Senate ad-

The Chairman laid before the Senate severa communications from the War Department transmitting replies and several resolutions of Mr. Adams presented the resolutions of the

State of Mississippi, in favor of a graduation of the price of public lands. After petitions and reports, The resolutions of Mr. Clarke upon the sul

ject of non-intervention were taken up. Mr. Jones, of Tennessee, addressed the Senatin support of non-intervention, and in favor the reaffirmance of the ancient policy of the United States. He repelled with ridicule the idea of protest, without any idea of supporting Mr. Cass replied briefly, and Mr. Jones re

After which, the Senate adjourned.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

TUESDAY, MARCH 16.

The House resolved itself into a Committe of the Whole on the state of the Union, (Mr. Meade in the chair,) and took up the bill to supply the deficiencies for the service of the fiscal year ending 30th June, 1852.

subject of the Union party of Georgia, more particularly, and justified the causes which led to its organization. In the course of his remarks, he avowed himself in favor of that party sending delegates to the Baltimore Democra Mr. Giddings spoke upon the subject of sla-

Mr. Jackson, of Georgia, defended his cou as a State Rights man and a Democrat. He had never been a Disunionist.

The Committee then rose, and the House ad

Mr. Jones, of Tennessee, stated that when the House was ready to receive reports, he was pre-

pared to report from the committee of confence on the bounty land assignment bill.

Mr. Jones submitted the report of the select committee, and explained the nature of the amendments which had been agreed to by the select committee, which require that the boun-ty land warrantee shall select his lot in one , and that the receivers shall have the same fees on bounty land warrants, as where the lands are sold at \$1.25; to be paid after the passage of the bills by the locators, and retrospectively out of the Treasury of the United States: which he said he should vote against, onsidering the fee as too large.

Mr. Jones moved the previous question, which was carried; and the question as to receiving

A motion to reconsider prevailed, main question lies over till to-morrow.

On motion of Mr. Houston, the House went

On motion of Mr. Houston, the House went into Committee of the Whole on the state of the Union, and again took up the deficiency bill. Mr. Appleton, of Maine, commenced a speech by attributing the discordance in the Democratic ranks to that innate energy which it possesses, and which must lead to ultimate success. He expressed himself in favor of the Compromise measures, which he said had gone through the country with healing on its wings, and was satisfied that no desire existed at the North to disturb it.

Mr. Townshend, of Ohio, spoke on the question

slavery.

Mr. Chandler, of Pennsylvania, said the desciency bill had now been three days before the Committee, and not one word of it had been read by the Clerk. The Democratic members of Pennsylvania, he said, did not bring their complaints before Congress, knowing that they were not sent there for that purpose. He went on to allude to the injurious consequences that might result from such a course, and what

The Committee then rose, and after a report had been received, and one or two measures o minor importance were disposed of, the House

THURSDAY, MARCH 18.

nost inevitably tend to centralization.

The House took up the report of the joint committee of conference on the disagreeing votes of the two Houses on the Land Warrant Assignment bill, and adopted it—yeas 92,

nays 69.

The House went into a Committee of the Whole on the state of the Union, and took up the Deficiency bill.

Mr. Smith, of Alabama, made a speech with reference to party politics. He regretted that the term "old fogy" had been applied to long and well tried Democrats who have served in the field and in the Legislature. However, he was not in favor of again running Cass and Butler : he would take new men and new blood. under a new banner. Young America should not longer be required to hold the milk-bottle lips of second childhood; and he exhorted Young America to assert its rights. He

Douglas speech, not having yet made up h mind as to who he will support for President. Mr. Nabers, of Mississippi, replied, saying, among other things, that he should be extremefurther debate, Mr. Underwood's amendment, ly reluctant to support any candidate endorsed Planting to the States having no public lands | Fig. 2 America, unless he should know their reactive of screen equal to their Federal poppingiples. He should believe that there is plain. He believed that they intend to involve our country in a serious departure from the Constitution, and divert us from the path in which our fathers trod. Mississippi had never seen the day when she had not a representative on this floor equal to Judge Douglas. He would never take it back. Never, never! [Laughter.]

He spoke of Mississippi politics, and occasioned much good feeling in the House.

Mr. Marshall, of Kentucky, replied to remarks heretofore made by Mr. Breckinridge with reference to Mr. Fillmore's votes in the House on the subject of Abolition petitions, and vindicated the last-named gentleman.

Having concluded, the Committee rose, at four o'clock the House adjourned

THE MILLER TRAGEDY

We find in the Chester county papers the following proceedings of a public meeting relative to the Miller tragedy :

East Nottingham, February 7, 1852. A very numerous and respectable meeting of persons interested in the recent deplorable kid-napping case in West Nottingham township, assembled in the school-house at Hopewell. on Friday evening, the 6th instant. The meeting he physicians who lately examined the body of Joseph C. Miller a statement of their in of Joseph C. Miller a statement of their investigations and conclusions; and was called to order by Isaac Spear, Esq.; and on motion, was organized by the appointment of William C. Worth, Esq., of Lancaster county, President, and John McClurg, of Lower Oxford, and Thos. Hamil, of New London township, Vice Presidents, and Dr. John N. Rowland, and D. Dicker of East Nottingher. D. Dickey, of East Nottingham, Secretaries. On motion, a committee of five were appointed to draft a preamble and resolutions expressive of the sense of the meeting; and while they were thus engaged, Drs. Hutchinson and Dickey, being present by request, were heard, and gave a circumstantial statement of their critical anatomical examination of the body of Joseph C. Miller, and of the subsequent analysis of his stomach, finally expressing their un-wavering conviction that Miller died from the effects of poison, and was never hung until after death had already done its work; and this belief the whole auditory, after hearing their interesting and very explicit statements, inhesitatingly concurred in. Some business elative to the recovery of the sister of Rache Parker, who had recently been kidnapped and sold, and to the raising of funds for the prosesold, and to the raising of funds for the prose-cution of the suits, was then transacted, after which the committee reported the following

mously adopted:

Whereas it has been proven that a certain
Thomas McCreary, of Elkton, Cecil county,
Maryland, with others as infamous as himself,
entered, on the twenty-ninth day of December ast, the peaceful domicil of our late friend and ellow-citizen Joseph C. Miller, West Nottingham township, Chester county, Pennsylvania, and by force and violence kidnapped and carried away out of the State of her Parker, an intelligent free colored girl, long an inmate of the family, into the State of Mary-land, there to be sold into perpetual slavery:

And whereas our lamented friend Joseph C

Miller, encouraged by our laws and the promptings of a kind and benevolent heart, in company with others equally humane, pursued these negro stealers to Baltimore, Maryland were assisted by some noble and law-loving were assisted by some noble and law-loving citizens of that city, succeeded in having the principal thief arrested, and in wresting the girl from his unwilling grasp; and then, after being most kindly entertained by a generous and hospitable Baltimorean, they were seated n the night line of cars, hoping soon to be again returned to their absent and anxiou families, and to the love and comforts of home but alas! for the success of human calculation and human hopes! Our friend Miller having occasion to leave the cars for a moment, the coadjutors and abettors, or tools of the kid-nappers, fearful doubtless of his testimony, steathily hurried him, as we believe, away from his friends, and then, by deception or force, inhumanly administered to him a quan-tity of arsenic, that death might ensue, and yet no outward trace be found; and then to cloak their foul iniquity, conveyed him into the country, where he was found, and, as a cun-ning ruse, hung him by the neck, to induce the belief that he had put a violent end to himself, thus recklessly blasting eternally, as they

hoped, the reputation of our friend in his And whereas the body of our friend was neanly, almost brutally, buried, by the officers

of the first inquest:
And whereas the testimony of our most es teemed and respectable countrymen was lightly regarded by many citizens of Maryland and

McCreary's coadjutors, by his testimony re-cently given in Baltimore, blackened and sul-lied the fair fame of our deceased friend, by oaths that we believe to be false: Therefore, Resolved, That from a personal knowledge and intimate acquaintance with the girl Rachel Parker, on the part of many of us, we know and believe her to be a free-born citizen of our

enevolence of our late friend Joseph C. Miller

benevolence of our late friend Joseph C. Miller, in his earnest pursuit of the villians who desecrated the sanctity of his home, by forcibly stealing from it the young girl under his protection, and that we feelingly lament his deplorable and untimely end.

Resolved, That from the testimony we have heard from the physicians making the recent examination of his body and stomach, and from other circumstances, it is our unwavering conviction and belief that Joseph C. Miller was MURDERED by the administration of arsenic to him by some person or persons unknown, con-nected with the abduction or detention of the girl, and who afterwards suspended him by the neck, where he was found, that it might be

supposed and believed that he committed the

ash and unholy act himself. Resolved, That we view with deep regret and abhorrence the inhumanity displayed by the officers and jury who held the first inquest on the body of our late friend, by denying to it the usual Christian offices and burial afforded to territories. the dead, and refusing to it an appropriate rest-

Resolved, That while we avow ourselves the unqualified supporters of law and order, and also abiders by the compromises and guarantied rights of the Constitution of the United States, we claim and expect as our right and due, of all men in every State, the untrammeled and impartial recognition of our demands under the law, of whatsoever kind.

Resolved, That in the testimony of Jno. Merritt, one of the coadjutors of McCreary in his work of villany, we perceive a most unhallowed esire to steep in infamy the memory of murdered innocence, by wilful perjury, as we be-lieve, designed to screen the guilty. Resolved, That we bitterly lament that the officers, and jury, and physician, who held the

second inquest, performing but a partial post mortem examination of the body of our deceased friend, had not carried their research further; feeling assured that they would have found incontrovertible evidence impelling them to give to the public a verdict the reverse of

the one they rendered.

Resolved, That the family and connections of our late friend, Joseph C. Miller, have our warmest and most heartfelt sympathies, in their deep and poignant affliction consequent in

did not wish to be understood as making a Resolved. That we tender our earnest thanks to those citizens of Baltimore who have interested themselves in securing justice to our cause, and for their kind, generous hospitality extended to the witnesses from our neighbor

> le, with a notice of the meeting, be published of some of a section of the section of On motion, adjourned.

WM. C. WORTH, President. JOHN McCLURG, Vice Presidents. THOMAS HAMIL, DR. JNO. N. ROWLAND, Secretaries.

D. D. DICKEY, PROGRESS - THE DEMOCRATIC PARTY - ITS PRINCIPLES AND MEASURES.

SPEECH OF MR. TOWNSHEND, OF OHIO. In the House of Representatives, March 17, 1852

MR. CHAIRMAN: I desire to avail myself of Committee, to present my views of the true method to secure the pacification of the country in general, and of the Democratic party in particular. The action of the last Congress on the series of measures known as the compromises; the efforts made to secure their endorsement by both party caucuses at the be ginning of the present session—and subsequently in this House and in the Senate; the resolutions adopted by the Legislatures of seve-ral States, and the avowed opinions of several Presidential candidates prove, beyond the pos sibility of doubt, that slavery, in some form or other, either rightfully or wrongfully, is in fact was called partly to effect an organization of the great question now before the country. It effort in the prosecution of the suit for the occasions more strife, both sectional and per-freedom of Rachel Parker, and other matters sonal—has more to do with the selection of our sonal-has more to do with the selection of our egitimate business of Congress, than all other political questions put together. In view of all this, I am tempted to ask the question often asked by others, What has Congress to do with

slavery trude upon the Committee my own opinions, but refer instead to the authorized creed of the Democratic party. The Baltimore platform

domestic institutions of the several States, and that such States are the sole and proper judges of everything appertaining to their own

not prohibited by the Constitution, "&c.
With this doctrine, the platform of the Ohio
Democracy agrees. After asserting that slavery

is an evil, &c., it says:
"But be it further resolved, That the Demo racy of Ohio do at the same time fully recognise the doctrine held by the early fathers of the Republic, and still maintained by the Democratic party in all the States, that to each State belongs the right to adopt and modify its own municipal laws, to regulate its own inter-nal affairs, and to hold and maintain an equaand independent sovereignty with each and the National Legislature can neither legislate nor encroach.

So well settled is this position, that it is en-dersed also by the Buffalo platform of 1848, as

follows:
"Resolved, That slavery in the several States of this Union that recognise its existence, de pends upon State laws alone, which cannot be or modified by the Federal Govern ment, and for which that Government is not responsible; we therefore propose no inter-ference by Congress with slavery within the imits of any State."

These resolutions all agree in declaring slavery to be a State, and not a National inst tution: they all assert it to be under the sole control of the States where it exists, and not a subject for national legislation.

subject for national legislation.

I come now to a second inquiry. If Congress has no power granted by the Constitution over slavery, by what right has Congress been legislating in reference to it, and what propriety is there in bringing the subject continually before Congress? On this point, the Baltimore platform is equally explicit. The remainder of the resolution, of which I have already read a part is as follows:

already read a part, is as follows:

"And that all efforts of the Abolitioni others, made to induce Congress to interfere with questions of slavery, or to take incipier steps in relation thereto, are calculated to to the most alarming and dangerous conse quences; and that all such efforts have an in evitable tendency to diminish the happiness the people, and endanger the stability and per manency of the Union, and ought not to be countenanced by any friend of our political in

It is plain enough, Mr. Chairman, that the convention that adopted this resolution, or, at any rate, its framers, supposed that Congress was liable to be disturbed by agitations of the was natie to be distarted by agricultures of the slavery question, and solicitations to legislate on the subject came from two opposite quarters; first, from the opponents of slavery, who are here called Abolitionists; and secondly, from the friends of slavery, who come under the second description of "or others". The the general description of "or others." opponents of slavery seem to be suspected of wishing Congress to interfere with slavery in the States, and the friends of slavery of desiring Congress to legislate in its behalf, or for ever quarter agitations come, or efforts to in-duce Congress to legislate on the subject, such efforts, according to Democratic doctrine, are greatly to be deprecated, and ought to be disountenanced.

I propose, now, to inquire from which side all these instigations to national interference have come, and who is to blame for the conse-quent disturbance of the public harmony. The law of 1793 was passed at the demand of the friends of slavery, to enable them to re-

of the friends of stavery, to enable them to re-capture their runaways with greater facility. This law not only gave national aid to a State institution, which is declared to be no concern of ours, but it is an unconstitutional assump-tion of power on the part of Congress, violating the sovereignty of all the free States.

By another act of Congress, the Gener By another act of Congress, the General Government became responsible for the exist-ence of slavery in this District, and Congress has been legislating on the subject, in the Dis-trict, more or less, ever since; and this was doubtless to please the friends of slavery.

Georgia made cessions of territory to the United States, out of which Kentucky, Tennessee, Ala-bama, and Mississippi, have been formed. Con-

constitutional guaranty for its security in those NO FORCE.

United States by France and Spain. The treaties of cession required the United States to secure the blessings of liberty to all the inhabitants; yet Congress was induced to tolerate tutional legislation on the subject, is chargeaslavery there, forgetting, perhaps, that the National Government was framed for a nobler its opponents. purpose than the protection of slave property.

And subsequently, when California sought admission into the Union, with such a Constipurpose than the protection of slave property.

tution as she had a right to adopt, because she the result either by passing compromise measpreferred a free and homogeneous to a mixed population, half free and half slave; because On the contrary, this I regard as only a repeshe preferred a system that secures unlimited progress, to that system which has brought such a Rip Van Winkle sleep on some of the tion on the subject be repealed; and then, that orable labor to get an honest living, rather within constitutional limits for the future reason, that I know of the friends of slavery resisted her admission. Who is responsible for I have heard it said, that if the fugitive bill resisted her admission. Who is responsible for the agitation growing out of that resistance?

And, finally, the friends of slavery clamored

questions of slavery?"
On the other hand, I have yet to learn where the opponents of slavery have demanued any unconstitutional interference with the system.

They have petitioned for the abolition of slavery in this District; but this is simply asking very in this District; but this is simply asking her. [Laughter.]

I now come to the question which, perhaps, what must be done to se-Linesprend

The stoppage of the coastwise share or alie also been demanded; but before any petitions for this object had been presented, Congress, particularly on this question of slavery it is apby direct legislation, had taken this traffic un-der its protection and regulation, prescribing opinion. What will you do? Will you adopt all the details.

Petitions have also been presented, asking who are to be recognised as belonging to the the prohibition of the inter-State slave trade. Demands have frequently been made on Congress for payment for slaves, and such claims as the gentleman from Georgia recommended; are even now before this body. Is it strange but I respectfully submit if it is not probable that the opponents of the system, if compelled to recognise slaves as merchantable commodi-ties, should ask to have the trade in such comthe latitude of debate usually tolerated in this modities regulated as other commerce may be, clude from the Democratic party all those who, or even prohibited as any other immoral and injurious traffic may be

The opponents of slavery also resisted the admission of Missouri into the Union as a slave State. The terms on which this territory was ture to speak of States whose representatives ceded, if faithfully observed, would have ex-cluded slavery. To give the State purchased But I believe the Democracy of Ohio intend by the common treasure of the country up to slavery, is virtually to exclude every laboring form, and will not quietly submit to an endorsefreeman from its borders; they cannot live

When Oregon was about to have a Territorial Government, the opponents of slavery insisted on the adoption of the Jeffersonian prospect of the sisted on the adoption of the Jeffersonian prospect. They had been excluded from every foot viso. of the territory acquired since the adoption of They had some rights, surely. But they insisted on the provise for a still better reason—that the General Government had no right to

a question for the States then constituting the very in Utah and New Mexico is directly Union to settle for themselves. The constituanother instance of the meddlesome

ence of the friends of slavery.

But the last and crowning iniquity is the such an act remains in the statute-book. I regard it as utterly and entirely unconstitutional. Had I time, I would read parts of the Kentucky and Virginia resolutions of 1798, which cover the entire question. I shall not hesitate to treat this fugitive bill as Jefferson and Madison treated the alien and sedition laws-as absolutely null and void.

KENTUCKY RESOLUTIONS OF 1798

to their General Government; but that, compact under the style and title of a Consti-tution for the United States, and of amend-ments thereto, they constituted a General Government for special purposes, delegated to that Government certain definite powers, reserving, each State to itself, the residuary mass of right to their own self-government; and that when-soever the General Government assumes undelegated powers, its acts are unauthoritative, each State acceded, as a State and as an gral party; that this Government, created by this compact, was not made the exclusive or final judge of the extent of the powers delega-ted to itself, since that would have made its discretion, and not the Constitution, the meas ure of its powers; but that, as in all other cases of compact among parties having no com-mon judge, each party has an equal right to judge for itself, as well of infractions as of the

mode and measure of redress.

2. Resolved, That the Constitution of th United States, having delegated to Congress a power to punish treason, counterfeiting the se-curities and current coin of the United States. piracies and felonies committed on the high seas, and offences against the laws of nations, and no other crimes whatever; and it being true, as a general principle, and one of the amendments to the Constitution having also leclared, that "the powers not delegated to the United States by the Constitution, nor prohibited by it to the States, are reserved to the States, respectively, or to the people;" therefore, also, the same act of Congress, passed on the 14th day of July, 1798, and entitled "An act in addition to the act for the punishment of certain crimes against the United also the act passed by them on the 27th day of June, 1798, entitled "An act to punish frauds committed on the Bank of the United States," and all other of their acts which assume to creand all other of their acts which assume to create, define, or punish, crimes other than those enumerated in the Constitution are altogether void and of No Force; and that the power to create, define, and punish, such other crimes, is reserved, and of right appertains solely and exclusively, to the respective States, each within its own territory.

in its own territory.

6. Resolution respecting alien law.

Resolved, That the imprisonment of a person under the protection of the laws of this Commonwealth, on his failure to obey the simple order of the President to depart out of the United States, as is undertaken by the said act entitled "An act concerning aliens," is contrary to the Constitution—one amendment in which has provided "that no person shall be deprived of liberty without due process of law;" and that another having provided, that "in all criminal prosecutions the accused shall enjoy the right to a public trial by an impartial jury, to be informed as to the nature and cause the accusation; to be confronted with witness against him; to have compulsory process f obtaining witnesses in his favor, and to ha assistance of counsel for his defence."—ti same act undertaking to authorize the Presi dent to remove a person out of the United States, who is under the protection of the law, on his own suspicton, without jury, without pub. A Voice. And the Texas boundary bill.

gress accepted the cession of this territory with lie trial, without confrontation of the witnesses an express proviso—a sort of anti-Wilmot against him, without having witnesses in his fa-Proviso—that Congress should never abolish vor, without defence, without counsel, is contrary

Now, then, Mr. Chairman, I am prepared to assert that, according to my understanding of

ose by hon- the friends of slavery, and all parties, keep than to whip it out of other men; for no other These are absolutely necessary, even to the be-

is repealed, the South will dissolve the Union : but, gentlemen, that cry has been heard to for and secured the passage of the fugitive bill, which Congress had no right or authority to pass. In all these cases, and others I have not time to enumerate, who is responsible for tant to the slaveholders, than the slaveholders efforts to induce Congress to interfere with are to the Union. I think of this cry of dissolv ing the Union as I do of the boy's threat, who because his mother would not suffer him to pinch the cat's tail when he pleased, declared

have done in the first place. The interference interests us most. What must be done to seis on the part of those who gave slavery a legal cure the harmony of the Democratic party? sanction here—not on the part of those who Democrats throughout the country, I suppose, nus cipies, while there may often be found ambag me stringent party test, and demand that all probably result in such a purging of the party that the operation might result as in cholera cases, and the patient be afterwards found in a state of collapse? If you undertake to exholding the great doctrines of the Democratic faith, dislike the institution of slavery, you will, I imagine, scarcely retain a corporal's gurrd in some of the States. However, I will not ven-

freeman from its borders; they cannot live ment of the Compromise measures, some of where labor is degraded by the presence of which are directly hostile to our own avowed political creed. At three several State conventhat this vision appeared to Legree, the house-

"Resolved, That the people of Ohio now, as that the General Government had no right to tolerate slavery within its jurisdiction.

We resisted, also, the provision in the acts establishing Territorial Governments in New Mexico and Utah, by which it is professedly settled, that when these Territories are admitted as States, they may come in with slavery if they please. Congress had no right to say upon what terms a future Congress should admit the state of the confederacy. That is the Confederacy That is the Confederacy That is the confederacy of the confederacy of

new members into the Confederacy. That is mocracy of Ohio. The proviso respecting sla-Union to settle for themselves. The constitu-tional legislation on this subject, in advance of the limitation and final eradithe time when any legislation was required, is cation of the system; and it is my conviction, if the Democratic party in the Baltimore Convention adopts a resolution endorsing those Compromises, the electoral vote of Ohio will passage of the fugitive bill. This was resisted, not be given to the nominee of that Conven-of course; and I can assure gentlemen that there is no prospect of quiet for them, while this point; but I think the position of the Ohio Democracy was honestly and deliberately taken, and I cannot suppose they were so hypocritical as to avow doerines and sentiments be-fore the people, and then falsify them by their of Ohio will stand up to the doctrine of the resolution I have read, I may allude to the fact. that of her twenty-three representatives in Congress, including Senate and House, only Original draught prepared by Thomas Jefferson. They passed the House of Representatives of Kentucky, November 10th, 1798.

1. Resolved, That the several States composing the United States of America are not united on the principle of unlimited submission to their Geographic Congress, including Senate and House, of Congress, including Senate and House, of Course found friendly to the passage of course found friendly to the passage of constituents of my colleagues represents the wishes of constituents. four were found friendly to the passage of com-promise measures by this House. There are lifferences of opinion in Ohio, as that vote will show; for I take it for granted, that every one

fact. The only Democratic members who voted for the fugitive bill were left at home by their constituents, and are not membhrs of the pres

ent Congress. Mr. Olds (interrupting) Will my colleague allow me to say, in regard to Mr. Miller, one of the gentlemen to whom he alludes, that the omination came off in his district before the passage of the Fugitive bill?

Mr. Townshend. This may be so. I po same my colleague could not be mistaken However, it does not materially affect my state ment, for every one knew perfectly well Mr. Miller would vote, if he voted at all.

I may mention another significant fact, which I have seen noticed in some papers, and which, from personal knowledge, I could correctly state. At the State Democratic Convention, on the 6th of August, before alluded to, a committee of twenty-one, or one from each Congressional district, was appointed to pre-sent resolutions to the Convention. One gentleman proposed a resolution endorsing tleman proposed a resolution endorsing the Compromises, and supported his motion by a very able speech—indeed, the best I have ever heard in favor of such a course. But when the question was put to vote, but one solitary vote—that of the mover—was given in the affirmative. It is possible that some of the members of that committee may have been themselves in favor of considering these Compromise measures as a settlement of a vexed question; but the fact that they did not choose to go into the State election with such a millto go into the State election with such a mill-stone about their necks would indicate, I think, that there can be but little room for mistake respecting the sentiments of the people of Ohio. After rejecting the Compromise resolution, and adopting what I have read, the Democratic party of Ohio received a much larger majority than it had ever before obtained.

Mr. Olds, (interrupting.) I wish to say word with regard to the August Convention I think I understand the Democracy of Ohio and by their resolutions they morely wished to reaffirm the resolutions of 1848, upon which they had carried the State for General Cass. And, sir, I believe the Democracy of that State solved to throw herself entirely on his general that State for General Cass in 1848. I have no doubt that if the question were submitted to them to-day on sustaining the Compromise measures, the Democracy of Ohio would vote measures, the Democracy of Ohio would vote to sustain these measures. True, they did not pass measures affirming or condemning, but those measures were understood as a finality by the people. And when my colleague says that we treat the Fugitive law in Ohio as our fathers did the Alien and Sedition law, I hope are a law-abiding people, and until you repeal that law, we shall abide by it.

Mr. Cable. I wish merely to say one word in reference to the point in controversy be-tween my two colleagues. I can speak for my district alone; and so far as it is concerned, the Democracy stand decidedly opposed to the fugitive slave law, and to the Utah and New Mexico bills.

Mr. Cable. Yes, and to the Texas bound- room door; and Cassy, as she sat upon the

Mr. TOWNSHEND. My colleague [Mr. Olds] slavery there—thus giving, at the desire of the friends of the system, a national, though unthe State was carried for General Cass. This is not quite correct, for although the resolu-tions of 1851 were first adopted in 1848, and again in 1850, the convention of 1851 did not of people and things in his vicinity, that was reaffirm in general terms the resolutions of the platform of 1848, but only adopted so much of "Do you know," said Madame de Thoux to platform of 1848, but only adopted so much of that platform as had been reaffirmed in 1850.

which in fact was only the slavery resolution. My colleague says the people of Ohio are a law-abiding people, and he wishes to relieve himself from all participation in such of my remarks as referred to the fugitive bill. I am of course willing that he should have the benefit of his disclaimer; and I beg to say to the House that I too claim to be a law-abiding man but I do not consider an unconstitutional enactment to be law, nor any enactment in palpable violation of the dictates of common justice or humanity. I am fully aware, Mr. Chairman, that there are differences of opinion on these subjects among the Democrats of Ohio. I have not said that I represent the views of all the Democrats of the State : but what I do say is this: that while some Democrats in Ohio will sustain the fugitive bill and agree to the compromises generally, there are others all over the State, quite as radically Democratic, and ven more reliably Democratic on all questions at issue between the Whigs and Democrats, whose views, I think, I do not misrepresent when I say they are unalterably opposed to these compromise measures. Of such I presume there are as many in the district I represent as in any other part of the State. What desire is not to give the impression that we are all agreed, but admitting our disagreement, to draw from that fact an argument against the introduction of any new party tests, the effect of which, as I have already said, would ve w rose are secretal vote or the co your Presidential candidate.

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UNCLE TOM'S CABIN: LIFE AMONG THE LOWLY.

BY MRS. H. B. STOWE. CHAPTER XLI-Continued.

After this, Legree became a harder drinker than ever before. He no longer drank cau-tiously, prudently, but imprudently and reck-

There were reports around the country, soon after, that he was sick and dying. Excess had brought on that frightful disease that seems to throw the lurid shadows of a coming retribution back into the present life. None as carefully, almost, as a daughter. She could bear the horrors of that sick room, when read and write, embroider and sew, beautifulretribution back into the present life. None he raved and screamed, and spoke of sights which almost stopped the blood of those who heard him; and, at his dying bed, stood a stern, white, inexorable figure, saying. "Come! come! come!

near the town. Cassy was dressed after the manner of the Creole Spanish ladies—wholly in black. A small black bonnet on her head, covered by a veil thick with embroidery, concealed her face. It had been agreed that, in their escape, she

was to personate the character of a Clady, and Emmeline that of her servant. Brought up from early life in connection with the highest society, the language, move-ments, and air of Cassy were all in agreement with this idea; and she had still enough remaining with her of a once splendid wardrobe and set of jewels, to enable her to personate

the thing to advantage.

She stopped in the outskirts of the town, where she had noticed trunks for sale, and purchased a handsome one. This she requested the man to send along with her. And, accordingly, thus escorted by a boy wheeling her trunk, and Emmeline behind her carrying her carpet-bag and sundry bundles, she made her appearance at the small tavern like a lady of

The first person that struck her, after her arrival, was George Shelby, who was staying there, awaiting the next boat.

Cassy had remarked the young man from her loop-hole in the garret, and seen him bear away the body of Tom, and observed, with secret exultation, his rencontre with Legree. Subsequently, she had gathered, from the conversations she had overheard among the ne-groes, as she glided about in her ghostly disrelation he stood to Tom. She therefore felt an immediate accession of confidence, when she found that he was, like herself, awaiting the

next boat.

Cassy's air and manner, address, and evident command of money, prevented any rising disposition to suspicion in the hotel. People never inquire too closely into those who are fair on the main point, of paying well—a thing which Cassy had foreseen when she provided herself

with money.

In the edge of the evening, a boat was heard coming along, and George Shelby handed Cas-sy aboard, with the politeness which comes naturally to every Kentuckian, and exerted self to provide her with a good state-room.

Cassy kept her room and bed, on pretext

illness, during the whole time they were on Red river; and was waited on, with obsequious devotion, by her attendant. When they arrived at the Mississippi river George, having learned that the course of th strange lady was upward, like his own, pro-posed to take a state-room for her on the same

sweeping up the river under a powerful head of steam.

Cassy's health was much better. She

From the moment that George got the first glimpse of her face, he was troubled with one of those fleeting and indefinite likenesses which almost everybody can remember, an has been, at times, perplexed with. He could not keep himself from looking at her, and watching her perpetually. At table, or sitting at her state-room door, still she would encounter the young man's eyes fixed on her, and politely withdrawn, when she showed by her ountenance that she was sensible of the

tory.

George was heartily disposed to sympathize with any one who had escaped from Legree's plantation-a place that he could not remem-

accompanied by a fine little daughter, a child

aquiries as to Kentucky, where she said she had resided in a former period of her life.

guards, could hear their conversation. Madame De Thoux was very minute in her George discovered, to his surprise, that her for-

him, one day, "of any man in your neighborhood, of the name of Harris?"

"There is an old fellow of that name, lives not far from my father's place," said George.
"We never have had much intercourse with him, though.

Madame de Thoux, with a manner which seemed to betray more interest than she was exactly willing to show. He is," said George, looking rather sur-

"He is a large slave-owner, I believe," said

prised at her manner.
"Did you ever know of his having—perhaps may have heard of his having a mulatto Oh, certainly, George Harris : I know him

well. He married a servant of my mother's, but has escaped, now. to Canada."
"He has?" said Madame de Thoux, quick-"Thank God !"

George looked a surprised inquiry, but said Madame de Thoux leaned her head on her hand, and burst into tears. "He is my brother!" she said.

"Madame!" said George, with a strong aceent of surprise.
"Yes." said Madame de Thoux, lifting her head proudly, and wiping her tears;

Shelby, George Harris is my brother! "I am perfectly astonished," said George, pushing back his chair a pace or two, and look-

ng at Madame de Thoux. is but lately that he died; and I was coming up to Kentucky, to see if I could find and redeem my brother. "I have heard him speak of a sister Emily,

that was sold South," said George.
"Yes, indeed! I am the one," said Madame de Thoux; "tell me what sort of a"-"A very fine young man," said George, not-withstanding the curse of slavery that lay on him. He sustained a first-rate character, both

for intelligence and principle. I know, you

see," he said, " because he married in our fam What sort of a girl?" said Madame de Thoux, eagerly.
"A treasure," said George; "a beautiful, intelligent, amiable girl. Very pious. My mother had brought her up, and trained her

Was she born in your house?" said Madame de Thoux. me de Thoux.
"No. Father bought her once, in one of his trips to New Orleans, and brought her up as a present to mother. She was about eight By a singular coincidence, on the very night or nine years old, then. Father would never

ly; and was a beautiful singer."

travagant sum for her, to be sure. I ston account of her extraordinary beauty. George sat with his back to Cassy, and did not see the absorbed expression of her countenance, as he was giving these details. At this point in the story, she touched his arm, and, with a face perfectly white with in-

terest, said, "Do you know the names of the people he bought her of?" "A man of the name of Simmons, I think, was the principal in the transaction. At least I think that was the name on the bill of sale."
"O, my God!" said Cassy, and fell insensi-

bly on the floor of the cabin.

George was wide awake now, and so was Madame de Thoux. Though neither of them could conjecture what was the cause of Cassy's fainting, still they made all the tumult which is proper in such cases—George upsetting a wash-pitcher, and breaking two tumblers in the wash-pitcher, and breaking two tumblers in the warmth of his humanity; and various ladies in the cabin, hearing that somebody had faint-ed, crowded the state-room door, and kept out all the air they possibly could, so that, on the whole, everything was done that could be ex-rected.

Poor Cassy! when she recovered, turned her face to the wall, and wept and sobbed like a child, perhaps mother, you can tell what she was thinking of! Perhaps you cannot, but she felt as sure, in that hour, that God had had mercy on her, and that she should see her daughter, as she did, months afterwards when-but we anticipate.

The rest of our story is soon told. George Shelby, interested, as any other young man might be, by the romance of the incident, no ess than by feelings of humanity, was at the pains to send to Cassy the bill of sale of Eliza, whose date and name all corresponded with her own knowledge of facts, and left no doubt upon her mind as to the identity of her child. It remained now only for her to trace out the path of the fugitives.

began a tour of inquiry among the statons where the numerous fugitives from slavery are located. At Amherstberg they found the mis-sionary with whom George and Eliza had ta-ken shelter, on their first arrival in Canada; and through him were enabled to trace th family to Montreal. George and Eliza had now been five years free. George had found constant occupation in the shop of a worthy machinist, where he had been earning a competent support for his family, which, in the mean time, had been in-

creased by the addition of another daughter.

Little Harry—a fine bright boy—had been put to a good school, and was making rapid proficiency in knowledge.

The worthy pastor of the station in Amherstberg, where George had first landed, was so much interested in the statements of Madame de Thoux and Cassy, that he yielded to the solicitations of the former, to accompany them to Montreal in their search, she bearing all the expense of the expedition.

The scene now changes to a small, neat ten-ement, in the outskirts of Montreal; the time, evening. A cheerful fire blazes on the hearth; a tea-table, covered with a snowy cloth, stands prepared for the evening meal. In one corner of the room was a table covered with a green cloth, where was an open writing-desk, pens, paper, and over it a shelf of well-selected books.

This was George's study. The same zeal for self-improvement, which led him to steal the much coveted arts of reading and writing, amid all the toils and discouragements of his early life, still led him to devote all his leisure time to self-cultivation.

At this present time, he is seated at the ta-

he, making notes from a volume of the family library he has been reading.

"Come, George," says Eliza, "you've been gone all day. Do put down that book, and let's talk, while I'm getting tea—do."

And little Eliza seconds the effort, by toddling up to her father and trying to mild the dling up to her father, and trying to pull the book out of his hand, and install herself on his

"O, you little witch !" says George, yielding, as, in such circumstances, man always must.
"That's right," says Eliza, as she begins to cut a loaf of bread. A little older she looks; her form a little fuller; her air more matronly than of yore; but evidently contented and hap-

py as woman need be.

"Harry, my boy, how did you come on in that sum, to-day?" says George, as he laid his hand on his son's head. Harry has lost his long curls; but he

George's chair was often placed at her state- fine, bold brow, that flushes with triumph, as

gether by the singular coincidence of their for-tunes, proceeded immediately to Canada, and

posed to take a state-room for her on the same boat with himself—good-naturedly compassion-ating her feeble health, and desirous to do what he could to assist her. Behold, therefore, the whole party safely transferred to the good steamer Cincinnati, and

upon the guards, came to the table, and was remarked upon in the boat as a lady that must have been very handsome.

servation.

by a French lady, named De Thoux, who was

of some twelve summers.

This lady, having gathered from George's conversation that he was from Kentucky, seemed evidently disposed to cultivate his acquaintance; in which design she was seconded by the graces of her little girl, who was about

as pretty a plaything as ever diverted the wea-riness of a fortnight's trip on a steamboat.